CENTRAL AMERICA.

Schonark, (San Salvador.) Sept. 30, 1854. According to the last news from the Port of Union, the civil war still continues in Nicaragua, and hatred and revenge are increasing on both sides. Granada still hesieged, but the authority of Chamorro is yet schnowledged in the southern part of the republic. Rivas, Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur seem yet to be occupied by his troops. Castellon, the President of the Provisional Government, issues his decrees and manifests from Leon. We expect every day the coleive hattle in the vicinity of Granaia. Californian transit the revolution has not yet exer-ched the least influence. Nor has civil war yet extended itself to the southern shores of the Nicaragua Lake. But all commerce seems to be paralyzed. Under such circumstances, the different European erchants established in Granads, whose stability has always been rather doubtful, may easily be tempted not to meet their obligations. Foreign houses, in com-mercial relations with Granada, are therefore most seriously warned to be on the look-out. In this State, the most unfavorable elements are combined against commerce and colonization-a greatly corrupted population, mostly illegitimate, an endless poical an archy, great poverty, in spite of the richness of the soil, and a deep c -rruption among the European residents. In his greatest need, Chamorro has atresidents. In his greatest need, Chamorro has attempted to gain the assistance of the passing North Americans, although internally he hates and foars Jean, and it is reported that the required riflement have rendered good service at the siege of Granda. On the other side, Chamorro has solicited at the Government of Guats mala an armed intercention, and for this purpose has commissioned his brother, Don Dionisio Chamorro, to the capital of the ancient Capitales Guatemate is so much the less in the position of assisting Gen. Chamorro, as the Government of San Salvedor, through which state the troops of Guatemaia would have to pass seems to incline recently more then ever to the side of the democratical party. It has concluded a treaty of prace and friend-ship (amistad) with the Government of Honduras. One of the principal stipulations of this treaty consists in the obligation of both parties to prevent the passage of troops, or political disturbances which elists in the obligation of both parties to prevent the passage of troops, or political disturbances which might become dangerous to the neighboring state. San Salvasor is attempting to regotiate a loan among Neth American equitalits, and offers the Pert of the Union as a mortgage. A North American Vice-Consultate been samed for the Port of the Union, and a Communicancy of the Government of San Salvador has been sent to the United States to offer to the Atlantic Pacific Railroad Company (President, Mr. Amory Edwards) great advantages, if they would consent to make the Port of La Union the western to make the Port of La Union the western of Henduras.

The American distribution of the political description of the projected railroad across the Isthmas of the Port of La Union the vestern and the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern to make the Port of La Union the vestern the make the Port of the Union the vestern the make the Port of La Union the vestern the make the Port of La Union the vestern the make the Port of La Union the vestern the Make the Port of the Union the Por

of Honouras.

The Pigre Island is said to have been sold by the Government of Honouras.

The Pigre Island is said to have been sold by the Government of Honouras to Mr. Folin, U. S. Vice-tops at a Comoa, for \$25,000. The Sacceste Island, in the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, and the Puerto de Caballos, on the Atlantic side, are already in the government of the saic North American Railroad Company. Who can help admiring this quiet but safe and peaceable conquest of an important part of the world by the invinceble arms of industry, commerce and mutual interest, while the death-frightened, deprayed race of New Spain is still expecting and waiting for the nowy arrival of battalions of riflemen and a park of artillery in Omea or Yzabal.

It seems that a new party has sprung up in Honduwas, which, although adhering to democratic principles, is against annexation, or even a more intimate relationship with the United States. To this party belong the Generals Guardiela and Lopez, who have fied to Guatemala in order to prepare new invasions et Honduras, and to upset its actual President, Gen. Cabanas. These intrigues and measures have been so well managed as to permit Gen. Lopez, who had been imprisoned for political trickery in the fort of Omea, not only to escape himself, but likewise to sedace and take with him the whole garrison of the fort, consisting of about thirty-two soldiers, who have all arrived with the prison General at Chiquinoiba, in the State of Guatemala, and are on their way to the Capital. As they did not feel themselves strong enough to venture a sally into Hondaras, they seized little schooner in the port of Omoa, and sailed to Yanbal, where the Government of Gustemala, the aningonist of Hondaras, has received them with open arms. A brother of Guardiola is busy in the interior of Hondures in making proselytes for the party of bibrother General, and is said to have even attempted an insurrection with a few numbered armed men upon

Costa Rica, which have been in circulation here for a few ways, and are said to have been announced by a versel from the port of Acajully, in that State, seem not at all improbable. At any rate, they will be re-duced to the change of the individuals actually in-tures of with the governmental allairs of the State. The honest and praceable character of the population of Costa Rica allords the best warrant for safety and of Costa Rica affords the best warant for safety and quietness. Civil wars, as we encounter them in the other Republics of Central America, seem there to be entirely impossible. Whether it is Don Juan Mora, or his political rival, Dr. Castro, who is President, it remains just the same in regard to the public safety of the roads, and commerce and coffee cultivation will continue in their established centre. This internal stability distinguishes Costa Rica from all other States of Spanish America. The European emigration will soon increase there, and we hope that a new attempt to populate the valley of the San Carlos River and the beautiful contry around Miravalles with nerthern settlers will have better success than the sad experiments in the hot and unbe althy regions of Santo Thomas ce Gratemain and Angestura de Costa Rica to establish settlements of white people. If by an emeute in Costa Rica is actual President, Don Juan Mora—an honest, peaceable and amable If by an emeute in Costa Rica its actual President, Don Jusa Mora—an honest, peaceable and amable character—should be forced to renounce his office, he would only be incebted for tors to the pitful influence of his Secretary of State, Monsieur Adolphe Marie. This man, a born Frenchman, is the bau spirit, the Mephistopheles of the Government of Costa Rica, and is continually personating the mild President to despotical measures in the sense of Louis Napoteon number 111, as the Russian autocrae calls him. Monsieur Marie, who has aiready figured in different States of Spanish America as an intriguing personage—who was formerly agitating in the State of Ecuador—mod afterward been insulted and kicked out from San Salvador as well as Guntemala—will probably, sconer of later, experience in Costa Rica the end of his political cereer.

litical earcer.

The news of an insurrection in Spain, which reached us by the last European mail, did not fail to produce a great excitement among all classes of society here. One feels the great influence this event may have upon the final settling of the Cuba question. A more liberal and enlightened Spanish Government might perhaps come to the conclusion that it is much better to sell the Island of Cuba for two bondered millions of dollars to the Yatikees, and two bandred millions of dollars to the Yatkees, and to employ this noble sum for tateraal improvements, than to be always exposed to lose the Island so ner or later by revolution, and then get nothing in exchange for it. On the very day when we received here the news of the death of Mc.Barrundis, the Hondurss Pienipotentiary in Washington city, there died here another celebrity of the time of the indepen-dence—Pr. Molina—and the last of the heads of the denes—Dr. Molina—and the last of the heads of the Liberal party of those glorious days. It is every mo-ment to be expected that Gen. Carrera will be pro-claimed as President for life. As the leaders of the Liberal party are mostly dead an partly expelled, there will be no opposition to this act for the mo-

claimed as President for life. As the leaders of the Liberal party are mostly dead an partly expelled, there will be no opposition to this act for the moment.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 3, 1854.

The late bour—late even for this generally belated city—at which my copy of the Gazette was delivered on the 28th ult., prevented my informing you, in my letter of that date, that it the Gazette was delivered on the 28th ult. prevented my informing you, in my letter of that date, that it the Gazette was delivered at a resolution to suspend the operation of the recent encounterest relative to marriages between white persons and those having African blood in their voins. Although up to the period of my present writing them to commute for a capital sum will be retained.

clause permitting them to commute for a capital sum will be retained.

Size Edmund Head, the new Governor General, is to be here on Thursday. Lord Elgin will read a few ays after the arrival of his successor, and will not give up the reins till his departure. If the Clergy Kestryes bill has passed both houses, Lord Elgin will read a few ays after the arrival of his successor, and will not give up the reins till his departure. If the Clergy Kestryes bill has passed both houses, Lord Elgin will read a few ays after the arrival of his successor, and will not give up the reins till his departure. If the Clergy Kestryes bill has passed both houses, Lord Elgin will read a few asys after the arrival of his successor, and will not be keeped on Thursday. Lord Elgin will read a few asys after the arrival of his successor, and will not be keeped on Thursday. Lord Elgin will read a few asys after the arrival of his successor, and will not be keeped to the few passed both houses, Lord Elgin will read a few asys after the arrival of his successor, and will not easys after the arrival of his successor, and will not easys after the arrival of his successor, and will not easys after the eries till his departure. If the Clergy Kestryes bill

the present Captain-General upon this question, yet the paper which published the above statement, being the official paper of this Government published in this City, the report is received as "semi-official" and as you may suppose, has given very general satisfac-tion among the Creoles and their intimate associates; although there are some few of them, who, without hesitation, express their feeling—"that the subject "was one about which too great a fuss was made." "was one about which too great a fuss was made."
In my humble opinion, no stronger proof could be adduced of the weakness of the present Government of Spain, than this act annulling one of its recent decrees, upon a subject too, so fraught with all that is dear to Morality and to true Religion: As you, I presume, are aware, there are a very large number of colored women in this island living in a state of concubinage with white men, who are the fathers of their children.

celored women in this island living in a state of conceibnage with white men, who are the fathers of their children.

The scause made by these men for not marrying their children's mothers is, that to do so would be a breach of the law. The Archibishop of Cuba, who is represented to be a traly good and religious man, ascertaining this last-mentioned circumstance, exerted his influence and procured the recent action of the late excellent Captain-General of Cuba in relation to this question. If this "auspension" of this recent enactment is intenced to be the forerunner of its abrogation, then most properly might the exertions of the Anti-Slavery party more especially those of its members resident in Eugland, which country exercises so wast an amount of influence over the Government of Spain) be used to prevent so iniquitous a consummation, because in too many cases the offsyring of these illicit connections are born slaves! and if their fathers are prevented from marrying their mothers and thus to legitimatize their chidren, the inducement to purchase the freedom of the latter is small, compared to what it would be were such marriages declared not illegal. As a proof of the good effect of correct legislation upon this subject, I may bring to notice the course pursued by the Legislature of the neighboring I land of Jamaica where, a few years after entire emancipation of the late slaves, an enactment was passed that all children not born in wedlock whose parents should become man and wile by a stated day, which was a considerable period comparatively peasing from the time of the eactment by the Legislature, such children should be declared Legitimatively peasing from the time of the marriage between parties who had previously lived in a state of concubinage were soon after solemnized, and colored girls, who up to that period considered the living with a white man as more hon orable than marriage with one of their own shade of complexion, began to view the marriage became quite "fashonable" among all classes, and wa

instead of as formerly the exception. But I have extended my remarks upon this subject to a much greater length than I had intended and I pass on to other but not more important matters.

It is pleasing to observe the attention paid to charity and to the establishment of the "Beneficencias" for the colored class by the Captain-General. Thus, in the Gaceta of yesterday, there is a communication from the Captair General to the Señor President of the Protective Junta of Emmeripados, of which the following is the substance:

SECIETARY OF GOVERNMENT, &C.

"In my purpose that the product of the Emancipados may have its most adequate and useful destiny, consecrating it as much as possible to the aid of the establishment of Beneficencias, generally in want of recourses, to attend strictly to their sacred duties, I have determined that hereafter may be consigned to them a number of the apprentices from now captures, and from those whese present term of contract has expired, for all the period they ought to continue in that class, until they become emancipated freamen, during which period they must continue to serve the same establishments, giving up one fourth part of their salaries to the general Emancipado Fund!

"In order this this determination may produce the effects which I propose for the benefit of charity, the following dispositions will be observed:

"Ist. The superior Government will cause the indicated consistence of the irreducing to the number of Eumenipator who may be disconsible, and with regard to the necessities of the Beneficencias hearing at the time from the Charity Juntas.

"2. The charity establishments will not pay for the apprentices consigned to them the amount offered for each class by the particular meeters.

"The acministrators of such establishments will previously advise the Juntas of the Government, who will determine the number of Eumenipatos which are to be destined to tax service of each institution, which will be permitted to transfer the service of the secons to persons whose charact

Immediately succeeding to the foregoing is the fol-

Immediately succeeding to the foregoing is the forming.

"According to my dispositions of this date, relative to the consignment of a number of Emancipados to the charity establishment, and of which i have informed you, I have resolved that the 35 appendices, the proceeds of the last capture made at Nurvivias, shall be consigned to the charity institution of Poerto Principe. That the 36 of such class who are at Pinar del Rio may be delivered to the Municipal Justs, which it is likefaded to form in that large separament, Bud that you are appearance which the Justs de Jonnetto must return, 30 shall be consigned to the Royal." Beneficencia of this city, and a like number to the thoughts of "San Juan de Dios," and 20 to the English of "San Juan de Dios," and 20 to the Beneficencia of Trinoad.

"Housad, Oct. 31 lied.

"To the School President of the Protective Junta of Emancipados."

The works of the railroad began from Villa Clara to

The works of the railroad began from Villa Clara to Macagua are stopped, on account of the great expense requisite to complete the work. The accounts relative to it being demanded from the gentleman who has had the charge of the works.

The Civil Governor of the Western Department and the Political Governor of this city are hereafter to preside over the local and provincial commissions of the primary schools.

# CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1854.

A curious spectacle is now before the people of this country, arising from the seething dregs of that political religionism which has wrought so much mischief within the last quarter of a century here. While the Anglican Bishop of Toronto fulminates his manifestoes spainst the Clergy Reserves Scenlarization bill -while the Episcopal Synod of Upper Canada meets at Toronto and resolves not to cease sgitzing the question till all the property now to be taken away be restored to their Church-while the Archdencon and the Secretary of the Church Society come down to the seat of government to lobby against the billwhile the galleries of the House are nightly crowded with clergymen of the Church of England who are here to rush certain imaginary claims upon the Gov erament for arrearages of salaries said to have been promised by the Imperial Government, and the So-ciety for the Propagation of the Gospei in Foreign Parts. While all this is going on on the one side, we Earts. While all this is going on on the one side, we see on the other, not only a determined opposition to a proposal to commute the life-claim or the stip-andianies on the Clergy Reserves fund, on the principles of life assurance; but already do we witness an incipient agitation against the payment of the life-claims of the stip-ne isrice, and one journalist in Upper Canada insists that the Church of England ought to be compelled to pay back a million of dollars received from the State. The good sense of the Legislature causes it to value very low the claimors of either of these extreme parties; and not all the exertions of either will suffice to change a single vote. In fact, although the langerial act of 1854 renders impersitive the payment of these life claims of the stipendianes, our own Legislature had previously volunteered their payment, and these life claims of the stipendistics, our own Legis-lature had previously volunteered their payment, and asked that a requirement of that nature should be put into the Imperial act which was to extend power to our Legislature over the question. In fact, this kind of personal claim has been admitted in the most revolutionary times: in the confiscation of the church property in France, and of the monastic preperty in England. Of course, these life claims will be respected: but it is doubtful whether the clause permitting them to commute for a capital sum will be retained. Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor General, is to

three and four per cent. interest, and not subject to be drawn out without notice—generally sixty days. At the same date, the amount of the public debt was 14,371,315 of. There is, however, a further amount of £4,706,424, for which the Province is partially responsible. This latter debt consists of debentures which have been issued to railway companies, and for which a first lian is held on the roads.

The income of the Upper Canada Clergy Reserve Fund, for the first six manths of this year, for distribution, was £32,090 5/6. The cash receipts to the capital fund for the same period was £22,560.

The receipts of the Crown Lands Department for the half year ending June 30, £554, were £234, £22 11/—£11,840 0/5 more than the expenditures.

Last night, the Government amounced its policy on the subject of the extension of the capital of the banks. The applications for an increase of their capital stock is to be carned on condition that they invest one-tenth of the analysis. In Provincial Securities. A new plan of affording credit to the mercantile community is also to be proposed. The Government is to issue, through the banks, a species of parer, to be called Exchequer Bonds—to consist of the Bank Certificates for the Floating Government deposits. They are to be accepted in the payment of duties, and are, in fact, to be loaned for that purpose. When a merchant goes to his banker for a discount, intended to be applied in the payment of duties, these Exchequer bonds will be handed to him instead of bank notes. They are to be made payable 30 and 60 days, and to bear interest, which will go to the Government as the profit on its floating deposits. It is also proposed that the amount of debentures which may be issued on the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund, shall be limited to \$10,000,000, to be divided equally between the two sections of the Province.

A WORD OF COMMON SENSE FOR HO-MEOPATHY.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune : Sir: A coroner's inquest has recently been held in Brooklyn, on the body of a patient of a homeopathic physician, the object of which was to show that the deceased came to a sudden death in consequence of mal-practice on the part of the medical attendant. It seems that a child aged 12 years, daughter of a Mr. Lottimer, resident at Brooklyn, was taken, on the 7th October, with convulsions, which terminated, in a few hours, in hemorrhage from the lungs, and death. Her physician, Dr. Weils, a homeopathist, had first laboring under an attack of inflammation of the brain, from which she slowly convalesced for seven or eight days, when her malady began to remit, and gradually took the form of a regular intermittent fever, the paredysms of which resurred uniformly, though with diminishing severity, up to the time of the last fatal attack. A day or two previous to the convulsions, the patient had complained of stiffness of the side of the nuck, with slight fever, which, taken in connection with the fact that the mother had just suffered from the mumps, led the doctor to regard the convulsions and hemorrhage as consequent upon a translation of the mumps-poison to the brain. Great disappointment at the result and dissatisfaction with the physician, however, prevailed among the friends of the little patient; the Coroner an old-school M.D.) was summoned, who proceeded forthwith to institute a post-mortem examination. This revealed the usual changes occurring in inflammation of the membranes of the brain and intermittent fever. A chemical analysis was also had of the contents of the stomach, but no traces of poisson, nor indeed of any medicinal substance were discoverable. indeed of any medicinal substance were discoverable

indeed of any medicinal substance were discoverable. Now no person could ever have seriously supposed Dr. Wells capable of poisoning this patient. The real object of the inquest was plantly to fasten upon him the odume of losing her by intermittent fixer, a disease which so rarely proves fatal under oil school treatment, that an opposite result under the new, night well afford ground for severe censure. An investigation, then, of this nature was perfectly justifiable, but evidently lay outside of the Coroner's jurisdiction—a jurisdiction fully terminated on satisfactory proof that the patient did not come to her death through foul play. Persons die every day of hemorrhages, convulsions, and otherwise suddenly, yot no one thinks it necessary to impeach the judgment or honesty of the medical attendants by calling a coroner's a quest.

Courts of justice are the proper authorities for settling questions of mal practice, and the animus of this whole procedure is sufficiently apparent from the attempt to arraign a respectable physician before a tribunal, having ne cognizance of his act, except us

the attempt to arraign a respectable physician before a tribunal, having no cognizance of his act, except us a criminal misdemeanor.

We cannot but regret that Dr. Wells did not, in vind cation of his self-respect, make a steadfast present at the post-mortem examination, for which omission, considering he was as a lamb in the hands of the shearers, there is no excuse. The testimony of the allopathic physicians, directed to show that mumps cannot be franslated to the brain, betrayed eithor great unscrupulousness or great ignorance. Not to quote at length on this point, it is worth noting that schoenlein, than whom there is no greater anteority, speaks of the translated of mumps to the brain-membrates as one of the most dreaded result in this disease. Dr. Dunham, in his evidence before the Coroner's Jury, mentions this as well as other conclusive proofs of the same purport. If this be true, and its truth is beyond all gain-say, there is no foundation for alleging ague as the cause of this death. Patients live for years with the spleon greatly enlarged, and neither this enlargement nor the changes in the liver, and other viscera implicated in ague, produce homorrhage from lungs previously sound.

So much, then, in favor of Dr. Weils. Those who know him, and who are qualified to judge, will testify to his uprightness of character, and his extreme accuracy in selecting appropriate homeopathic remedies for the sick.

But, in freely acquitting him of the serious charge

know him, and who are qualified to judge, will testify to his uprightness of character, and his extreme accuracy in selecting appropriate homeopathic remedies for the sick.

But, in freely acquitting him of the serious charge of suffering his patient to die of fever and ague, we cannot say that his success in treating it was, in this instance, at all flattering. This patient had suffered of the disease two months, and the paroxysm had not, a single time, failed to make its appearance. Now, in the name of common sense, if this be homeopathy, is not the common practice preferable for the treatment of chilfs and fever? It gives quinine, and, in a majority of the cases, the fever disappears. But, says Dr. Weils and many of his colleagues, the disease is only suppressed and is liable to return—it is only when it is cured gradually the system is left perfectly sound. Very well, take Agnes Lottimer for an example. She had been unfer treatment eight weeks, but after death her spheen is found three or four times is natural size. Does this commons ague cake look like a cure? Again, we have practiced homeopathy for eighteen years and have found agues not unferquently recur even after the use of the best indicates homeopathic remedies.

So much for the insimuation that quinine suppresses ague. Would it always suppress ague, and the ague stay suppressed, we, for one, should be very well content to call it cured. On the other hand, unfortantally for the allepathist, quinine, though a mighty captain, is not a universal febrifuge in any dose, and herein the homeopathist claims a hearing for his art. But there is a rapidly widening distinction among homeopathists, known but to few persons outside the profession, which ought long since to have been fally made public, and which, abjuring all personalities, we shall briefly advertise here, deening it in a practical point of the set fairly out of the bag, there is secrely less sympathy between homeopathists and

can point at the school into high and low dilutionists. Now, to let the cat fairly out of the bag, there is recreely less sympathy between homeopathists and old school dectors than between these two sects of homeopathists themselves. The one party maintains that diseases are curable by thousandths, millionths, nay even decilionths of a grain of medicine—the other holds that appreciable doses are required. The first party adduces Hahnemann, who in later life was certainly a great stickler for little doses) as their model—the latter denying persons as the infailible standard of science holds the doctrine of "like cures" like as the only essential of homeopathy, and the only important el-ment of conflict between it and allegately. The one sect are Hahnemannists, the other Homeopathysts. So far as the doctrine of doses is concerned, the burden of proof lies with the infinitesimalist, the other branch asserts nothing on the head at startfling variance with the joining of the world at large.

This family schism would, at first sight, appear to This family schism would, at first eight, appear to admit of easy asjustment. It is a question of experience. The results obtained at the bedside ought to render a speedy and conclusive verdiet as to the merits of the quarrel, but if we consider for a moment that nature is a potent handmaid in disease, and that patients get well under all methods of practice, we discover a fertile source of difficulty in coming to a conclusion. If we add to this, the ever-resurring doubt of the infinitesimalist, (in the case of failure,) as to the correctness of his selection of the medicament—a doubt which beguiles him round a misty, eternal circle—we perceive him to be the hopeless bondman of a theory. He sees his failures as involving a mistake either as to the dose or the remedy, and with sheer either as to the cose or the remedy, and with sheer humility and self distrust, he supposes it must always be the latter. Such a frame of mind seems imper-

vious to argument.

This, then, is the actual nature of the intestine dissension of the homeographic school—a strife which has caused many a regret to some of its oldest most intelligence.

ligent and temperate friends, and furnished a just theme of ridicule and contempt for outsiders.

Personally we do not charge the old school with vain glory for claiming to treat aguos more accessfully than was treated Agues Lottimer; but the less flourish of trumpets about this case, as a basis of comparison between the two schools, the better. It might soon appear that the successful use of quinine in this disease is a great proof of the truth of the homeopathic law—that the old school employment of this remedy, as well as of mercary in lass, opium in delirium tremens, and a few other of its brightest secrets, were originally derived from the humble empiric, and are as ill-assorted to the great mass of its blatering, vomiting, purging and guessag as real coin to counterfeit.

However, the Brooklyn trial will do good to the cause of science. Let us hope the 'braying in a "mortar' there administered may disenchant so ne of the homeopathists of their insane confidence in pellets, and teach them that power, at least sometimes, demands material vehicles.

This conviction rightly acted upon, we may, as one of its consequences, look for the reclamation of homeopathy from the dream-land of mysticism and the true insauguration and progress of the great principle which imparts to it all its really noble vitality, (we mean, of course, "like curse like,") deprived of which its theory of doses and chronic diseases, would long ere this have been consigned to the "tumb of "the Capulets."

New York, Nov. 9, 1854.

#### MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECKED BARK VIRGIN MARY .- Our special orrespondent informs us of the safety of the passen, gers of the bark Virgin Mary, which went ashore on Thursday morning last, near Montank Point, L. I. The bark lies about seven miles to the eastward of the village of East Hampton, where she was beached by the pilot in order to save the passengers. It appears that she encountered heavy weather on the passage, and sprurg a leak, which eventually gained so fast as to render it impossible for her to reach this port in safety. Assistance has been dispatched to the vessel; the steam-tog Mercury, with a lighter in sow, laden with steam-pumps, bedding, food and other necessaries for the passengers and the ship, left this port on Friday evening. The passengers are in good health and have been cared for by the hardy fishermen of the coast, and shanties and tents erected for

At last accounts the bark had eight feet of water in her hold-this, together with the fact that a strong south-east gale was blowing along the coast on Friday night and Saturday morning, renders it extremely im-

probable that the vessel will be saved.

THE ARCTIC'S MISSING BOATS -- Supplier G Slayter, master of the steamer Vistoria, writes to Herald that he was at St Johns when the Lilly Date arrived there, and saw the boat which she plexed up. It was a clinker-built whale-b at, painted back outside, straw color inside, and had a red gunwale. She had, also, five brass row-locks, made to unship. As the boat referred to is not one of the Arctic's lifeboats, there is one boat the less accounted for, and therefore one more chance of favorable intelligence respecting those who escaped from the wreck.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The ship Canton, which ar-

rived yesterday morning from Antwerp, lost twenty of her passengers by cholera during the passage. The ship Coosawattee, from Bremen, which arrived at the same time, had twanty-three deaths on board. The passergers on the voyage.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ALBANY -There is much un-

easiness felt at Washington in relation to the sloop-ofwar Albany. She has not been heard from since 28th September, when she left Aspinwall for Now-York.

SAILING OF THE MAIL STEAMER. - The steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with 62 passengers and \$600,000. Madame Pfeiffer, the famous female traveler, was among the passengers-Mr. Collins having presented her with a stateroom and free passage.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT EAST BOSTON SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

About five minutes past 4 o clock yesterday afternoon, the catacons of East Boston were startled by a terrific explosion, which caused the boases to tremble. At the same time, the air in the vicinity of the Sectional Dock was seen to be filled with fragments of timber, iron, &c. Crowds immediately hastened to the spot, and found that the report was caused by the explosion of the boiler on the north side of the dock, which was used in resize and lovering the dock for the reception of vessels. The boiler was in charge of Mr. John Austin, the asistant engineer, who was hlown into the water, and, it is feared, badly injured. He resides in the city, and was taken to his home soon after the accident occurred. A young man named Charles Wiggins, and also one other, whose name was not accertained, were injured, but not seriously. They were able to walk to their homes. The man hert the most was Mr. Alphouso Robinson, residing in Hullest. No. 28. He had several bad desh wounds about the head, and was also injured about the breast. It is supposed that one or more of his riks on the right side were broken. He was carried to his heme previous to an examination being had. Mr. Robinson was not at work at the dock, but was seeribs of the right sace ware order. He was carried to his home previous to an examination being had. Mr. Robinson was not at work at the dock, but was see-ing the operation of taking up the ship Storm King, which was being done at the time of the explosion. He was very much blackened, and when first taken up, appeared to be dead.

The tragments of the boiler flew in all directions and to a creat distance. One piece of the head struck

and to a great sistance. One piece of the head struck in New-st, on the front steps of a house, staving a hole in them. Another piece struck the team of Mr. Shaw, of South Boston, which was just passing round the corner from New-st into Summer-st, cutting a deep gash in the thigh of one horse, and striking another on the hind leg and breaking it, rendering it necessary to kill him. The animal was valued at \$3000. Another horse near the same spot was badly cut in the fieck by a fragment of the boiler. This piece, before it reached the horses, passed the teamster, just grazing his arm and taking a piece out of his shift sleeve. The distance from the dock to this place is one sixth of a nule.

shirt sleeve. The distance from the dock to this place is one sixth of a mile.

Another large piece of the boiler struck and broke through the root of the East Boston Iron Foundary, carrying away two rafters, and falling direct on the spot where a boy was at work but a moment previous. A large part of the head of the boiler was thrown into Hall's ship yard, striking a vessel on the stocks, but

Ifall's ship yard, striking a vessel on the stocks, but causing no material damage.

The chief engineer, Mr. Joseph H. Tucker, attributes the accident to the weakness of the boiler. He says he has heretofore considered them too weak for the werk they had to perform. There was 100 pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. The todiers were new when the dock was first started, which is about a year since. The boilers were furnished with Asheroft's guage, and the scales were proved but a

few days \$50. Glass in the windows of several buildings in New et. was broken by the force of the concussion. Also sev rai panes of glass were broken in the Lyman school house on Merician at. [Boston Traveller, 11th.

# NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE BAPTISTS OF NEW-JERSEY. - At the New-Jer-HEE HAPTISTS OF NEW-JERSEY.—At the New-Jersey Earths State Convention, held at Haudonnield, Camnon County on the Bist att, it was reported that there are 198 haptat thenches in the State, with a memore-ship of over 15 70°. The Manionaries of the Convention, during the past year preached 16.5 sermons, made 2.298 peatons, white, and distributed \$50,000 pages of tracts. Three of the existing churches were constituted as sariy as 1690; and nineteen now were established during the last contury. We him the past wenty-five years slaty-one of the present churches have been constituted and 17.50° persons haptized. The Education Society has, during the past year, sided surteen young men.

The Mercer Standard is the title of a creditable weekly newspaper just started in Trenton. It is published by Mr. hadison Drake.

On Thursday last, as Mr. Ezekiel Walton and a lad of Highstown were riding on a load of corn scale, they were those not also of the shaking. A four-tised pitch-tok fell of the same time, and while it was in an upright position Mr. W. fell upon it and one of the times pierced his beart, killing him sineed interacting. The lad had one of his bards pierced this bards pierced the bards the same manner by the same instrument.

A POLITICAL PROCESSION - The Trenton State Ga-A POLITICAL PROCESSION—The Trenton State Garerite gives an account of a toroth light procession in that city on
Thursday evening last. It was composed of Wales and Americate, and each Ward was largely represented. Among the
metics and devices upon their banners were the following:
"Who blied Cock Robin! Not you, Nat Rue! Mills to let,
We and exchem Nat. Rue. Have you seen Sam! Sam is coming,
Presen and Con-Fresion. No more Slave States. Popular
Soversignty in New-Jersey. The Wilted Life, Wat missed
Cock Bobin! Nat. Rue. Americans know their Rights Lifles cannot stand the frost. Does Sam Live in Hunterdon!
No. It to Let." Several of the hunners were decorated with
representations of jays and rabius.

LIBERAL DOSATION .- The Hon. D. S. Gregory has presented the Young Men's Christian Association of Jan Chy, in ely organized, with 2,000 columns of literary, religio sciential and infecellaneous works.

Liquon Thiats.-The liquor trials in Jersey City

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

BAFTIST CONTROVERSY AS TO THE TRANSLATION OF THE RIBLE-ISJUNCTION AS TO A LETTER.

James J. Wooliny agt. Outin B Judd, Wun B Maclay, and Master Holman, Gray and Wilsum.

Means Halman, Gray and William. It is known that a question which causes considerable division, has arisen in the Baptist Church as to the true translation of the Bible, one portion has that the translation at present in use, as made reign of King James, is correct, while another pation hald the reverse—the principal subject of difference, we believe, being the word "baptism," which the advocates of the new translation say should be "immerse," in accordance with the Baptist principle of immersion on becoming a member of the courch. Of the latter, we believe, is the Rev. Dr. Cone, also other ministers and members of note—but the great

of immersion on becoming a member of the counch. Of the latter, we believe, is the Rev. Dr. Cone, also other ministers and members of note—but the great majority achieve to the original translation. The controversy has been the cause of the establishment of a new Bible Society, called "The American Bible "Union," the aid society being "The American and "Foreign Bible Society.

Of the latter, Mr. Woolsey, the plaintiff in this sait, is a secretary or agent. The defendants, Judd and Maclay, are cuitors of a religious weekly paper, in this City, in favor of the new version, called The New York Chronote, and Messrs. H., G. & W. the printers and publishers.

In December last, Mr. Woolsey applied to this court for an injunction restraining defendants from publishing in their paper a letter of the said Woolsey, sent by him to William Crowell, editor of The Western Watcheson, St. Louis, Missouri, and defendants having wrongfully, both as related to plaintiff and said Crowell, it was said, obtained possession of a copy of said letter; and also that they be enjoined from parting with said copy, they having announced in their paper an intention to publish it.

Judge Campbell granted a temporary injunction, with directious to show cause before Judge Hoffmerf, why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

In answer, Mr. Judd and the other defendants,

menf, why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

In answer, Mr. Judd and the other defendants, design that the letter was wholly private, as had been alieged, in its character; that it was not a literary production, and is not of any value to paintifi as a literary production. He denied that they had become illegally possessed of the copy of the letter, but said it was sent to them through the Postoffice by a gentleman of the highest respectability, stating that he (the said Jadd) could make use of it as he should think proper; that said Jadd is one of the preprietors and editors of The New York Chronicle, which is favorable to the principles of the "American Bible Union," 'having for one of its objects the "preparation and circulation of a revised and more "accurate translation of the Secred Scriptures from the original Hebrew and Greek into the English language," that Rufus Babbock is the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and James W. Woolsey (plaintiff) also a Secretary or Agent.

He also averred that in The Western Watchman, at St. Louis, there have appeared, at various times, editorial articles, and other communications published over fictitions signatures, "in which the principles "and objects of the American Bible Union have been unjusty availed by the most injurious misstate "nears and mirrepresentations, its officers and friends have been flagrandly traduced, and even their misfortunes made the subject of reproveh and "fidicule by the writers of said articles. A few extracts from the edutorials are annexed."

Mr. Judd also alleged that articles of a similar churacter with those published in The Westera Watchman appeared in other religious papers West, and he charges that they were written by Mr. Babcock, "in pursuance of a conspiracy between him and said "Wimam Crowell, to accomplish, by misrepresentations, misstatements, instinutions, detraction, and "ridicule, the detriment, and if possible, the ruin of the American Bible Cuion, which they had found it impossib petual.
In answer, Mr. Judd and the other defendants,

"sound argument"

"Justice to the society and parties assailed not only justifies, but requires, as deponent (Judd) believes, the publication of the letters which he is now restrained from publication of the letters which he is now restrained from publication of health and the letters which he is now restrained from public institution, and on private character, may be won by the writer alone, and innocent parties freed from the suspicion of having resorted to such tactice," &c.

"The only avowal of an intention to publish the letters was the following in The New-York Chronicle of Nov. 12, 1833;

Something Behind the Certain.—From the correspondence of the Rev. William Crowell, editor of The Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. J. J. Woolsey and the Rev. R. Badocck, D. D., officers of the American Foreign Bible Society.

"The above named persons have been conducting some interesting correspondence, a portion of which, consisting of a letter from Mr. Crowell, dated Jane 11, 1833, one from Mr. Wholsey, of June 12, 1853, and one from the Consistor, dated June 27, 1833, and published over a fictitious signature, will be specially interesting to the readers of The Chronicle. Some will be forthcoming next week."

"Deponent believes said latter was addressed by said Crowell to said Babocck in his Baboock so official capacity; and, in the absence of said Baboock seld letter was answered by said Woolsey as co-ordinate efficer of the same society, and the letter mentioned in said Woolsey's complaint is the answer to said Crowell's letter. Deponent therefore claims that said letters are not private in their character,

to said Crowell's letter. Deponent therefore calcula-that said letters are not private in their character, but official or semi-official; and, as said Bible Society is not a secret organization, but its acts and the of-ficial conduct of its officers are or ought to be open and public to the world, he has, independent of the conditions herein-before stated, a moral as well as a legal right to publish said letters, relating, as they do, to the affairs of a public society and the conduct of its officers.

Extracts from The Western Watchman as to Dr

Waller, an officer and agent of the American Bible Union,—also as to other points, are given in the answer. In one of Oct., 1852, Mr. Crowell save:

"We cannot sit still while a movement so fraught with mischief is urged on by such men and such means." "Mr. Waller may well tremble and rage at the terrible retribution he is bringing on himself. He has provoked an exposition of his own history, which, if he has the scase of shame left, must sting him to the quick. His wickedness shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come

sting him to the quick. His wickedness shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate. The readers of The Watchman, at least, shall have the means of knowing whether a man, whose opinions have changed with every wanting moon, is fit to head a movement for the revision of the blessed Bible.

Another extract in Sept., 1859, says:

"As Mr. Waller, of The Western Recorder, has set up to be the critic of the B.bie, it is natural that he should be criticised. A writer in The [Christian] Herald shows that his violence on the people's English is not all accounted for by the polypus in his noce, but that there is a polypus in his pen—in other words, that his arros in pronunciation are accompanied by frequent violations of the purcus rules of English grammar.

"It must be confessed that if the pure version, promised by the Society of which he is President, should contain as much bad English in proportion as the atteless of his which are there noticed, he would be a curiotity."

as the articles of his which are there noticed, he would be a curiosity."

In one number of The Western Recorder, Mr. Crowell attacked Dr. Waller, it is said, after he had met with an accident which veriously injured him and endangered his life. Mr. Crowell says:

"The coach is far safer than Mr. Waller's logs, just as the old Bildo is safer than he and Mr. Campbell are likely to make. It is unsafe for a clumsy man to forsake the old line. That stump has a remarkable significance."

men to forsake the old line. That sump has a remarkable significance."

Other extracts are given, in which the new movement is severely criticised.

The case was duly argued before Judge Hoffman, on the order to show cause, and he rendered an opinion, in which he adjudged the rule laid down in the argument of Sir Saunel Romilly, in Gee vs. Pritchard, to contain the law. It has been decided, he said, that the writer of letters, though written without any purpose of profit, or any idea of literary preperty, possesses such a right of property in them that they cannot be published without his consent, unless the purposes of justice, civil or criminal, requires the publication.

Judge H. considered the ground taken by Vice-Chancellor McCann and by the Chancellor (3 Barb. 330) to be erroneous. The test in restraining the publication of letters, the Chancellor thought, was whether they were intended for publication to expectation of profit, or could reasonably be supposed preductive of profit if they were published.

As to the stildavita of defendants, in opposition to the motion, Judge H. said:

They seek to justify the act of publication by

reason of various accepymous communications, attributed to the plaintiff, published in different journals. They show a contest of no little bitterness going on between parties engaged in the work of publishing the Holy Scriptures according to a former or a different version. It is sufficient to say that there could be no inducement, in a court of justice, to look favorably upon a publication which will tend to indame a controversy connected with so sacred a subject. The affidavits raise no other point of defense."

The Judge said be adhered to the opinion he had The Judge said he adhered to the opinion he had expressed, but as the Chancellor of the State has decided the law to be otherwise, he would not set up his Judge H.'s) private opinion against the decision. But he was surhorized to have the question determined at the General Term, where the decision of the Chancellor could be treated with deference, but not regarded as the law.

The injunction was ordered by Judge H. to be dissibled unless plaintiff early security to carry the

not regarded as the law.

The injunction was ordered by Judge H. to be dissolved, unless plaintiff gave security to carry the case to the General Term, which was done, and the matter came before the full bench on Saturday, Mr. E. D. Culver appearing for plaintiffs, and Mr. Wan. Niles for 'tehndants.

'er stated that both societies belong to the habe is attached. He has taken no part roversy, but has contributed toward the of each. He regretted, he said, to see the eate of feeling which the controversy appears to have elicited. He centended, however, that the letter was a private communication to a third party, and no person has a right to pose see himself of it and publish it. Mr. C. cited various authorities.

Mr. Niles, for defendant, contended that it was not a private leaver, and, at any rate, not professing any pecualisty value as a literary composition or otherwise, and the writer having parted with it, he has no right to injunction to prevent the publication. He contended that the revision of the Biole was proper, and offered remarks at considerable length.

The Judges asked explanation as to certain points of the decisions, &c. Decisions reserved.

jured some one but says that it is the minds of the states which is say, that are to bring suit against him, and not the Coupaby From the fart, the Judge said, as alloged that it will be impossible to distinguish the frandulent from the genuine stock, the probability is that the Company will have to assume the whole of is, in which case they will be obliged probably, to retire stock to an amount to bring them within the limit of their obserter; but or this point, (as observand important are involved in similar issues, and the quaeties, in its broad shape, will probably come before us soon, the Court will not commit their in any manner. by giving an opinion—but it is smillent to easy, in the present proceeding, that we think a case is sufficiently made out in hold the diseasant to bail, and the motion to vacate the order of arrest is sacordingly desired. PLEADINGS IN SUITS IN NEXT OF XIS.

Charles Saford ag. Drew & Newton.

Suit, under the act, against the owners of a steambeat, to recover damages for the loss of the son of plaintiff, alleged to have been killed by the negligance of the agents, or servants, of defendant. A democrat is put in, staing that the complaint is defective, as it does not aver that plaintiff is near or the form of the son of the son of the sense of the sense of the sense of the son of plaintiff, alleged to have been killed by the negligance of the agents, or servants, of defendant. A democrat is put in, staing that the complaint is defective, as it does not aver that plaintiff is near the set furth in the complaint. Order appealed from sactaining the democrat, outs to a shole event, plaintiff a indicating the sense.

the demurrer, sillinged, costs to abide event, plaintiff to have liberty to amend RESTITUTION FOR COSTS AND ENPENESS ON APPEALS. Certeslins Karouse, plaintiff to error, ast. John M. Martin, defendant in error.

It is discretionary with the Court whether, on appeals, they will order restitution for expenses, &c., or leave perty to his remedy by suit. Motion to compel restitution denied, but without costs.

In the appeal to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Kanonse was timest to blame, as he should, as that Court decided, have gone to the U. S. Circuit Court. Mr. Martin's responsible, and a resident, while Mr. Karouse is meliber, and Mr. Martin says Mr. Karouse owes him a large sum of money. It is proper, therefore, the Court should not make an order to compel Mr. M. to pay over to Mr. is but leave latter to his remedy at law. The Court considers there was no blame on the part of plaintiff as to the notice. Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT-Search. Tram-Decisions.
In the matter of William H. Munn, a supposed binatic.
Order of commission granted, and Messrs. H.
Nicoll, W. H. Hobert and S. S. Coutant appointed.
John Moorhead agt. Grace Moorhead.
Sentence of nullity of the marriage contract.

MARINE COURT—Before Judge McGarrier.

Willengiby M. Garcia agt. Elizs McMenomy.

By a young man of genteel, propossuessing appearance, against a lady, heeper of a boarding-homes, for alleged slander, having minimated, in conversation, that plaintif had rified her juwelry case and taken from it a pair of carriings and a brooch; also, that the had taxed advantage of traveling with indica to Eocks way to relieve thom of valuable articles. The Industrial Country is a superior of the property of the standard of the second bander, but there should be more than nominal damages. Judgment for plaintiff, 450.

should be more than nominal damages. Judgment for passatin, 450.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SATURDAY—Before Judge Berrs.

THE PERFEILIT ARAON CASE.

This case was returned at the opening of the Court by the examination of witnesses for the prescation.

Airred E. Esher, the Fire Marthel, was sworn, and gave a description of the appearance of the store of the accused, which he with others examined on the night the alleged attempt to fire it was made. He evidence was the same is abtempt to fire it was made. He evidence was the same is abtempt to fire it was made. He evidence was the same is abtempt to fire it was made. He evidence was the same is abtempt to fire it which was previous witnesses who were with him at the springer examination of the prisoner, which we ombibled in full. Several other witnesses were examined, who exaced that they resided with their faulties witnesses relating to the same of the accused. Same the vidence relating to the same it is done at the time of the alleged attempt to burn and take to the amount that had previously been placed in it, was taken, after which the case was opened for the defence, and ten or twelve witnesses were instructed, who proved a previous good character for the present colors.

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machine, which received the first premium at the Crystal
Palace. The street has been recently purchased by the French
Government, to be used in the manufacture of Navy and Army
unforms. For the sewing of heavy goods, as Sacas, Bage,
Mattroaces, Stoot Cloth or Cestimeres, where great strength of
stitch is required, their rapid working machine is invaluable,
there is no dispute about the patent of this machine. To all
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